

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

FREJVALD, M; JAKES, P.

Geological Institute CSAV (Geologický ústav CSAV), Prague (for both)

Prague, Casopis pro mineralogii a geologii, No 1, 1964, pp 93-94

"Report on the Structural Relationship of the Tabor Syenite and the Moldanubicum."

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

PAJST, M; PREJVALD, M.

Natural Sciences Faculty of Charles University (Přirodovědecká fakulta Karlovy university), Prague (for both)

Prague, Časopis pro mineralogii a geologii, No 1, 1964, pp 99-101

"The Vir-Systrice Fault on the South-Eastern Margin of the Svratka Anticline."

Organization of maternity centers and their role in the prevention of hypotrophy in children. Zdravookhranenie 5 no.3:52-53 My-Je '62. (MIRA 16:1)

1. Iz sel'skogo vrachebnogo uchastka Teleshovo Orgeyevskogo rayona.

(INFANTS--NUTRITION)

FREL, Jiri, doc., dr.

Bibliography of the writings of Antonin Salac. Vestnik CSAV 70
no.1:123-125 '61.

FRELEK, M.

"Maps for village planning", p. 217, (PRZEGLAD GEODEZYJNY, Vol. 9, No. 8, August, 1953, Warszawa, Poland)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, L.C., Vol. 3, No. 4, April, 1954

FRELEK, M.

FRELEK, M., Geodetic net for surveying state farms. p. 177.

Vol. 11, no. 6, June 1955, Warszawa, Poland

SCIENCE

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL), LC, Vol. 5, No. 2 Feb. 1956

FRELEK, M.

Plane-table surveying of settlements in the USSR. p. 339.
PRZEGLAD GEODEZYJNY. Warszawa. Vol. 11, no. 10, Oct. 1955

SOURCE: East European Accessions List (EEAL), LC, Vol. 5, no. 3, March 1956

FRELEK, Zbigniew

Chromatographical and histochemical studies on metallic elements in the liver. Ann. Univ., Lublin sect.D 16:109-117 '61.

1. Z Katedry i Zakładu Histologii i Embriologii Wydziału Lekarskiego Akademii Medycznej w Lublinie Kierownik: prof. dr med. Stanisław Grzycki.

(LIVER)

(CALCIUM)
(IRON)

(MANGANESE)
(ZINC)

(POTASSIUM)

Category: Poland/Analytical Chemistry - Analysis of organic substances.

G-3

Abs Jour: Referat Zhur-Khimiya, No 9, 1957, 31061

Author : Waksmundzki Andrzej, Oscik Jaroslaw, Frelek Zbigniew

Inst : M. Curie-Sklodowska University

Title : Paper Chromatography of Nitrotoluidines. I. Separation and Identification of Isomeric Mononitro-Derivatives of p-Toluidine.

Orig Pub: Ann. Univ. M. Curie-Sklodowska, 1954 (1956), AA9, No 1-9, 83-89

Abstract: On strips (23 x 8.5 cm) of No 3 Whatman paper are placed 5-10 μ of the substance under study, in the form of a 0.5% solution in C_6H_6 , at a distance of 3.5 cm from the bottom edge. Chromatography is carried out using n-hexane as the solvent (duration of chromatography is of about 90 minutes). On using paper of usual moisture content long tails are formed. Best results are obtained with paper having a moisture coefficient (ratio of weight of moist and dry paper) of 1.48-1.51. R_f are obtained for 3-nitro-o-nitrotoluidine (0.90), 4-nitro-o-toluidine (0.46),

Card : 1/2

-7-

FRELEK, Z.

POLAND/*Analytical Chemistry. Organic Analysis.*

E

Abs Jour: Ref. Zhur-Khimiya, No 12, 1958, 39429.

Author : Waxmundzsky, Otsik, Frelek.

Inst : Univ. M. Curie-Sklodowska.

Title : The Paper Chromatography of Nitrotoluidines. II.
The Separation and Identification of Isomeric Mono-nitroderivatives of p-Toluidine.

Orig Pub: Ann. Univ. M. Curie-Sklodowska, 1955, (1957), AA10, 17-24.

Abstract: It is possible to separate 2-nitro-p-toluidine (I) (Rf 0.5) and 3-nitro-p-toluidine (II) (Rf 0.78) on Whatman paper No. 3 with a moisture coefficient from 1.48-1.51, using n-C H (III) saturated with water to develop the chromatogram. Under those conditions, 4-nitro-o-toluidine (IV) (Rf 0.46) is not separated from (I). For the separation of all six

Card : 1/2

68

WILSKI, Kazimierz, prof. dr; FTELICH, Aleksandra; DOWSIWSEA, Teresa

Use of dried sugar-beet pulps with added residue of distilled molasses in feeding ruminants. Zesz probl post nauk roln no.41:121-126 '63.

1. Katedra Zywienia Zwierzat, Wyzsza Szkola Rolnicza, Poznan.
Kierownik: prof. k. Gawecki.

GAWECKI, Kazimierz, prof. dr; FRELICH, Aleksandra

Best protein level in feeding sheep. Zesz probl post nauk
roln no.41:133-140 '63.

1. Katedra Zywienia Zwierzat, Wyszcz Szkola Rolnicza, Poznan.
Kierownik: prof. dr K. Gawecki.

FRELIF, Marijan, inz.

Coaxial cable Ljubljana-Trieste and its connection with
Slovensko Primorje. PTT zbor 16 no.4:88-90 Ap '62.

FRELIN, M.

The initiation of modern high-frequency transmission systems into the
MK 104 Zagreb-Austria international cable. p. 23.
(Telekomunikacije, Vol. 5, no. 4, October 1956. Beograd, Yugoslavia)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions. (EEAL) LC. Vol. 6, No. 7,
July 1957. Uncl.

ROKHLENKO, D.Ya., FRELIZL', P.P. (Moskva)

Decreasing the harmful effects of operating the 2KMP pneumatic
hammer. Gig.truda i prof.zab 2 no.3:55-56 My-Je '58 (MIRA 11:6)

(VIBRATION--PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT)

(PNEUMATIC TOOLS--HYGIENIC ASPECTS)

L 24409-66 EWT(1)/EMA(h)/ETC(m)-6 WW

ACC NR: AP6006369

SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/002/0100/0100

AUTHORS: Chernoval, V. S.; Shcherba, N. U.; Frelin, N. V.; Dashevskiy, L. N.;
Kolyada, I. A.; Gudrit, Ye. R.; Fediv, V. A.; Ivanovskiy, E. N.; Mazur, P. A.;
Yaskevich, L. Ye.

ORG: none

TITLE: Streamline flow meter. Glass 42, No. 178125 [announced by Gas Institute,
AN UkrSSR (Institut gaza AN UkrSSR)]

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 2, 1966, 100

TOPIC TAGS: flow meter, streamline flow

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate presents a streamline flow meter containing a sensing element in the form of a pivoted vane and jet rectifiers mounted in front of and behind the vane (see Fig. 1). To decrease vibrations, the pivoted vane has a bend in the side opposite the flow direction. A plate whose center of gravity is displaced toward the free end of the vane is hinged to the vane. There is also a bypass tube connecting the front and back of the vane.

Card 1/2

UDC: 532.574.27

L 24409-66
ACC NR: AP6006369

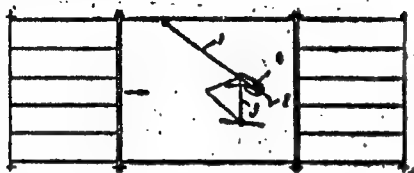


Fig. 1. 1 - pivoted vane;
2 - bend of vane; 3 - plate;
4 - bypass tube.

Orig. art. has: 1 diagram.

SUB CODE: 14/

SUBM DATE: 12Feb65

Card 2/2 *dda*

FREMD, G. M.

"Petrochemical Peculiarities of Some Ultrabasic and Basic Rocks of Kuznets Alatau," Tr. Tomskogo un-ta, 124, 245-252, 1953

The Seglebir and Viktor'yev gabbro periodotite and Patyn gabbro massifs are disposed in the southwestern part of Kuznets Alatau (Gornaya Shoriya). The first massif, located in the basin of the Kondoma River, and having a elongated shape, tends in a southwestern direction in conformance with the structure of the enclosing rocks. It is complicated with gabbro rocks, which, in the central part, are ruptured by several blocks of hyperbasites. The second massif (Viktor'yev massif) is situated 60 km to the southeast of the first (Seglebir) massif.

RZhGeol, No 1, 1955

FREED, G.M.

Occurrence of contamination and hybridism in Odzha plutonic rocks.
Izv.AN Kazakh.SSR.Ser.geol. no.19:141-145 '55. (MLBA 9:8)
(Odzha Valley--Rocks, Igneous)

RUSAKOV, M.P.; FRIEND, G.M.

Lower Permian volcanoes and their necks in the southwestern
part of the Dzungarian Ala-Tau. Izv.AN Kazakh.SSR.Ser.geol.
no.3:3-15 '58. (MIRA 12:1)
(Dzungarian Ala-Tau--Volcanoes)

RUSAKOV, M.P.; FREMD, G.M.

Genesis, composition, localization, and mineralization of secondary
quartzites. Uch.zap.Kazakh.un. 37 no.4:61-81 '58. (MIRA 15:4)
(Kazakhstan--Quartzite)

RUSAKOV, M.P.; FREMD, G.M.

New Permian volcano (neck) in the Katu-Tau of the Dzungarian
Ala-Tau. Izv. AN Kazakh. SSR. Ser. geol. no. 3:113-115 '60.

(MIRA 13:11)

(Dzungarian Ala-Tau--Volcanoes)

FREMD, G.M.

Morphological types of ignimbrites and tuff lavas in southern Kazakhstan. Trudy Lab. vulk no.20:177-187 '61. (MIRA 14:11)

1. Kazakhskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.
(Kazakhstan--Volcanic ash, tuff, etc.)

FREMD, G.M.

Importance of actualism for solving certain problems in
paleovolcanism. Trudy Lab. paleovulk. Kazakh. gos. un.
no.56:5-11 '63. (MIRA 16:6)

1. Laboratoriya paleovulkanologii Kazakhskogo gosudarst-
vennogo universiteta im. Kirova.
(Volcanoes)

FREMD, G.M.

History of the Upper Paleozoic volcanism in southern
Dzungaria. Trudy Lab. paleovulk. Kazakh. gos. un. no.56:
86-110 '63. (MIRA 16:6)

1. Laboratoriya paleovulkanologii Kazakhskogo gosudarstvennogo
universiteta im. Kirova.
(Dzungaria--Volcanoes)

FREMD, G.M.

Concerning M.A. Kashkai and A.I. Mamedov's monograph "Perlites,
obsidians, pitchstones and their minero-petrographic and
physicochemical features." Trudy Lab. paleovulk. Kazakh. gos.
un. no.56:235-237 '63. (MIRA 16:6)

(Perlite(Mineral)) (Obsidian) (Pitchstone)

KUDENKO, A.A.; FREMD, G.M.

New type of berillium mineralization associated with volcanic
sediments. Trudy Lab. paleovulk. Kazakh. gos. un. no.56:
237-239 '63. (MIRA 16:6)

(Juab County(Utah)—Berillium)

FREMD. G.M.; KAMENSKIY, A.S.

Upper Paleozoic stratovolcanoes in southern Dzungaria. Trudy
ab. paleovulk. Kazakh. gos. un. no.56:157-166 '63.
(MIRA 16:6)

1. Laboratoriya paleovulkanologii Kazakhskogo gosudarstvennogo
universiteta.

(Dzungaria—Volcanoes)

FREMD, G.M.; ISAYEVA, M.D.

Mineral facies, metasomatic zoning, and the genesis of secondary quartzites and propylites in southern Dzungaria. Trudy Lab. paleo-vulk. Kazakh. gos. un. no.2:156-170 '63.

(MIRA 17:11)

1. Kazakhskiy institut mineral'nogo syr'ya.

KLYAROVSKIY, V.M.; FREMD, G.M.

Absolute age of Upper Paleozoic and Mesozoic volcanic rocks in
southern Dzungaria. Trudy lab. paleovulk. Kazakh. gos. un. no.2:
190-199 '63. (MIRA 17:11)

1. Institut geologii i geofiziki Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR.

FREMD, G.M.

Facies variations of volcanic formations and the problem of
cyclicality. Trudy lab. paleovulk. Kazakh. gos. un. no.2:13-21
'63. (MIRA 17:11)

1. Kazakhskiy institut mineral'nogo syr'ya.

FREND, G.M.; ISAYEVA, M.D.

The role of ignimbrites in the volcanism of Hungary. Trudy Lab.
paleovulk. Kazakh. gos. un. no.2:233-238 '63.

(MIRA 17:11)

1. Kazakhskiy institut mineral'nogo syr'ya.

80945

3.9300

S/049/60/000/02/016/022
E131/E459

AUTHOR: Fremd, V.M.

TITLE: An Application of Multi-Step Lowering of a Seismograph's Sensitivity

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR, Seriya geofizicheskaya, 1960, Nr 2, pp 323-325 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The method described is based on the electric shunt which is part of the lamp circuit. Such a shunt (Fig 1) diminishes the contact between the seismograph and the galvanometer and lowers the sensitivity of the output without affecting the components ϵ_1 and ϵ_2 . The coefficient of lowering of the sensitivity β was determined for various types of seismographs from Eq (1) and (2), where A_{0PH} is the displacement of the pendulum coil in a uniform magnetic field and A_m is the displacement of the pendulum coil in relation to β corresponding to variations of the light pencil, y_m is the maximum amplitude at the commencement of a visible recording ($y_m \approx 70$ mm), \bar{V} is the maximum magnification of the apparatus, L is the distance between the axis of rotation and the centre of the coil, l_0 is the length

Card 1/2

80945

S/049/60/000/02/016/022.
E131/E459

An Application of Multi-Step Lowering of a Seismograph's Sensitivity
of the pendulum. The table, p 324, shows the values of
the above magnitudes for four different types of
seismographs. There are 1 figure, 1 table and 1 Soviet
reference.

ASSOCIATION: Akademiya nauk SSSR Institut fiziki Zemli
(Academy of Sciences USSR, Institute of Physics of the
Earth)

SUBMITTED: June 23, 1959

Card 2/2

S/049/60/000/03/014/019
R032/R614

AUTHOR: Frend, V.M.

TITLE: A Photoresistor Probe for Seismic Stations

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR, Seriya geofizicheskaya, 1960, Nr 3,
pp 482-483 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The probe has been developed to indicate changes in the equilibrium position of the pendulum of the type SVK seismograph. The device is shown diagrammatically in Figs 1 and 2. The probe consists of a FSK-1 photoresistor and a special illuminator. The latter consists of a brass tube 1.8 cm in diameter and 6.4 cm long. One end of the illuminator carries a square aperture (0.3 cm side) and the other carries the lamp (6.3 V, 0.28 A). The photoresistor and the illuminator are placed on the magnet of the seismograph so that the window of the illuminator faces the light-sensitive layer of the photoresistor. The distance from the illuminator to the photoresistor is 2 to 3 mm. A light aluminium plate (4 mm wide) is placed on the coil of the pendulum. When the pointer of the pendulum coincides with the zero of the scale, the window of the photoresistor is covered by the plate. When the pendulum is displaced in the upward or downward direction by 1 to 1.5 divisions, a part of the photo-sensitive layer is

Card 1/2

FREMD, V.M.

Auxiliary equipment of seismic stations in the northern Tien Shan.
Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. geofiz. no. 5: 744-747 My '61. (MIRA 14:4)

1. Akademiya nauk SSSR, Institut fiziki Zemli.
(Alma-Ata--Seismology--Observatories)

ARKHANGEL'SKIY, V.T.; KIRNOS, D.P.; MOSKVINA, A.G.; SOLOV'YEV, V.N.;
FEDOSEYENKO, N.Ye.; FREND, V.M.; SHEBALIN, N.V.; KIRNOS, D.P.,
doktor fiz.-mat. nauk, otv. red.; FREND, V.M., red.izd-va;
MAKOGONOVA, I.A., tekhn. red.; GOLUB', S., tekhn. red.

[Apparatus and observation methods at seismic stations of the
U.S.S.R.] Apparatura i metodika nabludeni na seismicheskikh
stantsiyakh SSSR. [By] V.T.Arkhangel'skii i dr. Moskva, Izd-vo
Akad. nauk SSSR, 1962. 166 p. (MIRA 15:4)

1. Akademiya nauk SSSR. Sovet po seysmologii. 2. Institut fiziki
Zemli im. O.Yu.Shmidta Akademii nauk SSSR (for Arkhangel'skiy,
Kirnos, Moskvina, Solov'yev, Fedoseyenko, Fremd, Shebalin).
(Seismometry)

S/049/62/000/005/001/003
D207/D308

AUTHOR: Fremd, V.M.

TITLE: Piezoelectric seismic receiver for strong movements


PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya geofizicheskaya, no. 5, 1962, 630 - 638

TEXT: The author gives the design calculations and reports on the construction of a piezoelectric seismometer intended for recording strong earthquakes with 0.001-2 g accelerations and movements of 0.5-20 c/s frequency. A 2kg sprung mass was placed on a piezoelectric transducer consisting of two BaTiO₃ disks 13mm in diameter and 2mm thick. The system had a natural frequency of 10³ c/s. One stage of an electrometer amplifier ЭМУ - 3 (EMU-3), based on a 2Э2П (2E2P) electrometer tube and with an input impedance of 68 x 10⁹ ohm, was used as the preamplifier. The amplified signal was displayed with a ЭНО-1 (ENO-1) oscillograph or was recorded magnetically. The amplifier and the oscillograph were calibrated with a low-frequency generator

Card 1/2

Piezoelectric seismic receiver ...

S/049/62/000/005/001/003
D207/D308

НПТК - 2 (NCPK-2). The complete instrument has a time constant of 80 sec. Tests on a vibrating platform showed a sensitivity of 2.2 mV/gal which was independent of the frequency between 1 and 30 c/s. The author thanks D.P. Kirnos for his advice, M.A. Zayonchkovskiy and E.I. Zelikman for taking part in the discussion of the results. There are 7 figures. 

ASSOCIATION: Akademiya nauk SSSR, Institut fiziki Zemli (Institute of Physics of the Earth, Academy of Sciences, USSR)

SUBMITTED: November 13, 1961

Card 2/2

FREMD, V.M.

Strong-motion piezoelectric accelerometer. Izv. AN SSSR.
Ser.geofiz. no.5:630-638 My '62. (MIRA 15:8)

1. Institut fiziki Zemli AN SSSR. (Seismometers)

FREMD, V.M.

Apparatus with storage unit for recording heavy earthquakes.
Trudy Inst. fiz. Zem. no.26:62-71 '63. (MIRA 16:11)

Automatic apparatus with electronic memory for the vibration recording of strong earthquakes. Izv. Inst. fiz. Zem. no. 34: 41-54, 1961.

FRUMO, V.M.

Piezoelectric technique of galvanometric recording. Trudy Inst.
fiz. Zem. no.35:71-81 '64. (MIRA 17:12)

RIZNICHENKO, Yu.V., otv. red.; FREMD, V.M., red.

[Dynamics of the earth's crust] Dinamika zemnoi kory. Moskva, Nauka, 1965. 172 p. (MIRA 18:8)

1. Akademiya nauk SSSR. Sovet po seismologii. 2. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR (for Rizinchenko).

ZVAREV, S.M., kand.geol.-miner. nauk, otv. red.; FOMIN, V.M., red.

[Problems of the methodology of deep seismic sounding]
Voprosy metodiki glubinnogo seismicheskogo zondirovaniia.
Moskva, Nauka, 1965. 173 p. (MIRA 18:3)

1. Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut fiziki Zemli.

L 5164-66 EXT 1) / MWA (h) GW

ACC NR: AT6000085

SOURCE CODE: UR/2619/64/000/035/0061/0064

AUTHOR: Frerd, V. M

33
Bt/

ORG: Institute of Physics of the Earth im. O.Yu. Shmidt, AN SSSR (Institut fiziki zemli AN SSSR)

TITLE: Automatic apparatus with electrostatic memory and visual recording for registering strong earthquakes.

25

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Institut fiziki zemli. Trudy, no. 35, 1964, 61-64

TOPIC TAGS: seismologic instrument, seismography, earthquakes, oscillograph

1744.55

1744.55

ABSTRACT: The apparatus consists of three piezoelectric seismometers and an improved N-001 oscillograph, the improvements being an increased readout speed to 40 cps, a paper speed (with standard gears) of 0.4, 0.8, and 1.6 cm/sec, or 0.3 and 2.4 cm/sec (with an auxiliary pair of gears), and a memory readout time at these rates of 2.5-20 sec (schematic is given of principal design of amplifier). Orig. art. has: 4 figures, 1 table. /FSB: v. 1, no. 5/

SUB CODE: ES, EC / SUBM DATE: none / ORIG REF: 011

Card 1/1 *pe*

00010462

L 5165-66 ENT(1)/EWA(h) GW
ACC NR: AT6000088

SOURCE CODE: UR/2619/64/000/035/0071/0081

AUTHOR: Ereril, V. II.

ORG: Institute of Physics of the Earth im. O.Yu. Shmidt, AN SSSR (Institut fiziki zemli AN SSSR)

TITLE: Piezoelectric method of galvanometric recording

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Institut fiziki zemli. Trudy, no. 35, 1964, 71-81

TOPIC TAGS: galvanometry, galvanometer, motion equation, earthquake, seismography, seismologic instrument

ABSTRACT: Formulas are developed for equations of motion describing the performance of a piezoelectric seismometer in conjunction with a magnetoelectric galvanometer. Tests of the apparatus with GB-III and GB-IV galvanometers showed that displacements, velocities, and acceleration can be recorded for strong and intermediate nearby earthquakes. The best prospects for using GB-IV galvanometers with natural frequencies of 600-1200 cps to record earthquakes of magnitudes of 8 or higher are considered to be offered by piezoelectric accelerographs (schematic for seismometer-galvanometer connection and principal schematic of device for recording various kinematic elements of motion with piezoelectric seismometers with various magnetoelectric galvanometers are shown). Orig. art. has: 7 figures, 1 table, 37 formulas. [FSB: v. 1, no. 5]

SUB CODE: ES, RE / SUBM DATE: none / ORIG REF: 005

Card 1/1 *hd*

181141

S/126/60/009/02/024/033

AUTHORS: Luzhinskaya, M.G., Fremderman, L.O. and Shur, Ya.S.

EO73EE335

TITLE: On the Dependence of the Effect of Thermomagnetic Treatment on the Initial Properties of Permalloy

PERIODICAL: Fizika metallov i metallovedeniye, 1960, Vol 9, Nr 2, pp 300 - 302 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In earlier work (Ref 7) A.A. Lukshin and one of the authors studied the dependence of the effect of thermomagnetic treatment on the initial characteristics of ferromagnetic alloys for the case that differences in the initial properties are due to differing purities of the material or variations in its chemical composition. The work described in this paper is devoted to the study of the relation between the effect of thermomagnetic treatment and the degree of perfection of the crystal lattice, in cases in which there is no change in the chemical composition of the material. The investigations were effected on a 66 permalloy (66% Ni, rest Fe), a material which is highly sensitive to thermomagnetic treatment. The differing degrees of distortions of the crystal lattice were obtained by

Card1/4

68633

S/126/60/009/02/024/033

E073/E355

On the Dependence of the Effect of Thermomagnetic Treatment on the Initial Properties of Permalloy

cold drawing followed by heat treatment. Depending on the degree of preliminary deformation relaxation, partial or full recrystallization will take place, which leads to obtaining greatly differing magnetic properties (Ref 8). Specimens 150 x 5 x 0.1 mm were cut from cold-rolled strip, annealed in vacuo at 950 °C for one hour and drawn to gain residual elongations between 0 and 10%. Following that, all the specimens and also some in the as cold-rolled state were heated to 800 °C for two hours and then cooled with a speed of 100 °C/h. The H_c values for the specimen in this initial state are given in the fourth column of the table, p 301. These specimens were then subjected to thermomagnetic treatment consisting of heating to 700 °C and holding at that temperature for 30 min and cooling at the speed of 100 °C/h in a magnetic field of a potential of 300 Oe; the H_c values obtained

Card2/4 after this thermomagnetic treatment are entered in the

0003

S/126/60/009/02/024/033

E073/E335

On the Dependence of the Effect of Thermomagnetic Treatment on the Initial Properties of Permalloy

fifth column of the table. After this treatment the specimens were again held at 700 °C for 30 min and cooled at a speed of 100 °C/h without the magnetic field; the resulting H_c values are entered in the sixth column

of the table and it can be seen that the values are in good agreement with those obtained for specimens in the initial state (column 4), which shows that the change in the coercive force gained by the thermomagnetic treatment was due solely to the effect of the magnetic field. In the last column of the table, the ratios of the H_c

values, after cooling in the absence of the magnetic field, to those obtained after cooling in the presence of the magnetic field are given; the lower the H_c values in

the initial state the greater was the effect of the thermomagnetic treatment. The obtained results lead to the conclusion that the effect of the thermomagnetic treatment depends on the state of the crystal lattice of a given alloy, the degree of perfection of which is associated

Card3/4

68633

S/126/60/009/02/024/033

E073/E335

On the Dependence of the Effect of Thermomagnetic Treatment on the Initial Properties of Permalloy

with the conditions of preliminary heat treatment; the more perfect the crystal lattice of a material, the greater will be the influence of thermomagnetic treatment on its magnetic properties. It is likely that the process of ordering progresses to a greater extent in non-deformed material and becomes the less pronounced the greater the degree of deformation of the material. It is also possible that the magnetic texture which is produced by thermomagnetic treatment manifests itself differently, depending on the background of the lattice distortions, particularly depending on the differing background of non-uniform stresses which create sections which are locally uniaxial from the magnetic point of view.

There are 1 table and 8 references, 1 of which is French, 2 English and 5 Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Institut fiziki metallov AN SSSR (Institute of Metal Physics of the Ac.Sc., USSR)

SUBMITTED: September 26, 1959

Card 4/4

FREMEL', A.B.

Growth of crystals in vacuum apparatus (from "Gazeta Cukrownicza,"
No.3, 1961). Sakh. prom. 35 no.12:59-61 D '61. (MIRA 15:1)
(Vacuum apparatus)
(Sugar machinery)

FREMEL', A.B.

Relationship between the yield of pulp and the saccharinity of
sugar beets. Sakh.prom. 35[i.e. 36] no.2:68 F '62.
(MIRA 15:4)
(Sugar beets)

FREMEL", A.B.

Composition and purification of sewage water of sugar beet processing
factories (from "Zeitschrift fuer die Zuckerindustrie," no.8, 1961).
Sakh.prom. 36 no.4:68-69 Ap '62. (MIRA 15:5)
(Sewage--Purification) (Sugar manufacture)

FREMEL', A.B.

Modern operation flow sheets for sugar refining factories (from
"Zeitschrift fuer die Zuckerindustrie," no.8, 1961). Sakh.prom.
36 no.5:74-78 My '62. (MIRA 15:5)
(Sugar manufacture)

FREMEL', A.B.

[Utilization of the wastes of beet-sugar manufacture]
Ispol'zovanie otkhodov sveklosakharnogo proizvodstva.
Moskva, TSentr. in-t nauchno-tekhn. informatsii pi-
shchevoi promyshl., 1963. 113 p. (MIRA 17:8)

PSHENITSYNA, V.P.; SHABADASH, A.N.; FREMEL', T.V.

Association phenomena in solutions of phenol formaldehyde
novolak resins of orthoregular structure. Dokl. AN SSSR 153
no.3:650-652 N '63. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut plasticheskikh mass.
Predstavleno akademikom V.A. Karginym.

1. 13815-65 EWP(m)/EWP(3) RM

ACC NR: AP6002485

SOURCE CODE: UR/0191/66/009/001/0057/0059

AUTHORS: Yermolina, A. V.; Abramova, I. M.; Yakovlev, V. P.; Fremel', T. V.

ORG: none

TITLE: Microscopic methods for investigation of supramolecular structures of polymers/ in Bulk

SOURCE: Plasticheskiye massy, no. 1, 1966, 57-59

TOPIC TAGS: polymer, polymer structure, microscope, microphotography, metal etching / MIM-8m metallographic microscope

ABSTRACT: Methods for microscopic investigation of supramolecular structure of polymers in bulk were investigated. The one described can be used in determining dimensions, geometry, and type of structural formations in polymers, and was employed by the authors in correlating the structure of polymers with their properties (A. V. Yermolina, G. P. Andre, A. A. Pechenkin, L. A. Igonin, V. N. Kotrelev, and M. S. Akutin. Plast. massy, No. 3, 43 (1965)). The supramolecular structure of the polymer is best disclosed by etching, a technique borrowed from metallography and based on the differences in solubility of crystalline and amorphous portions of a polymer. The surface of the polymer is ground with micropowder, hand polished with felt, and then treated with dilute etching solution for ~ 30 min until a clear morphological picture is obtained. The sample surface is then washed with water

UDC: 678.012.4:620.186

Card 1/2

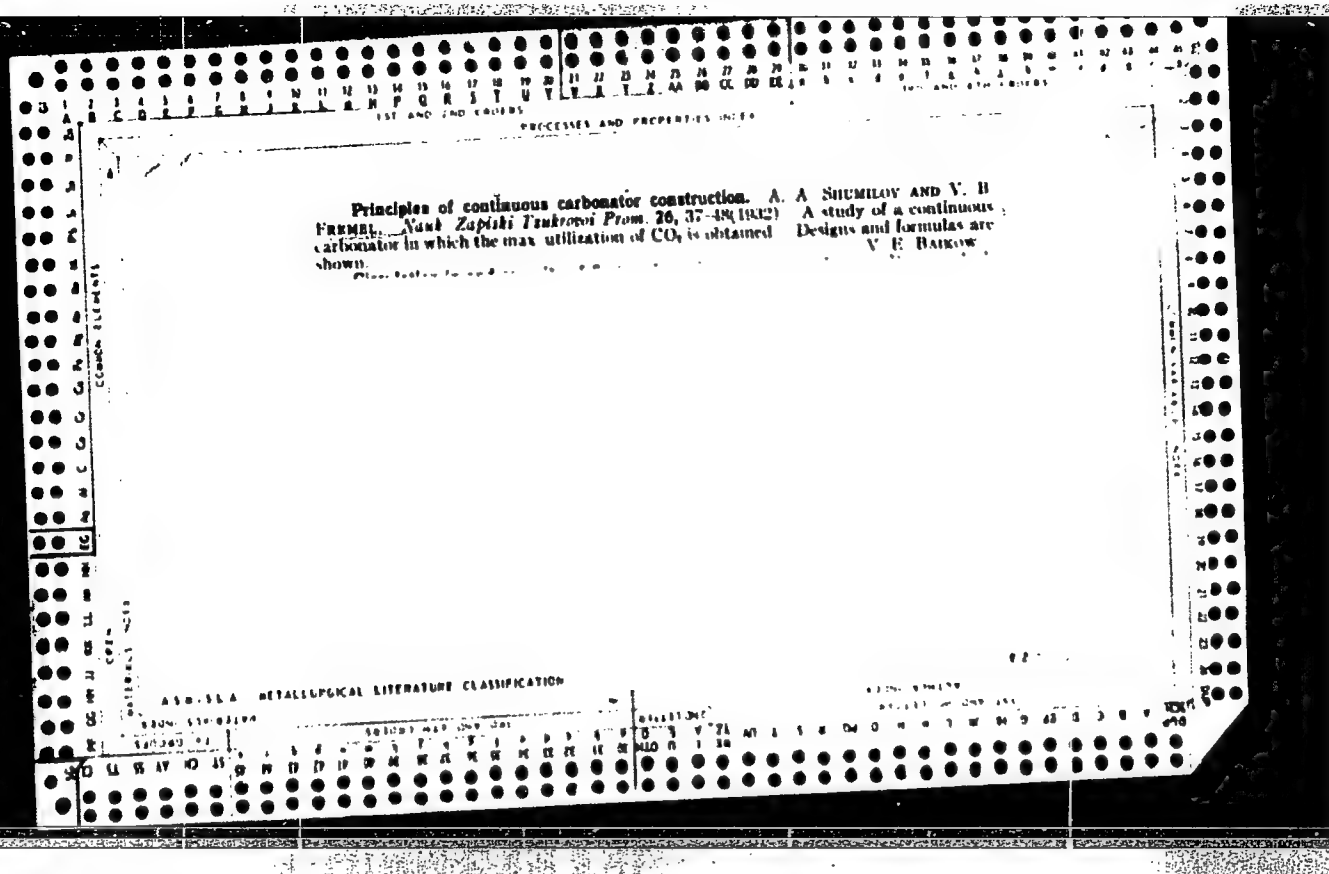
L 13815-66

ACC NR: AP6C02485

for 2--3 min., and dried in high vacuum at room temperature. The investigation and registration of the morphological picture is performed with a metallographic microscope MM-8m, in reflected light in the dark or light field, at a magnification of 300 to 1000. If the polymer is insoluble in the etching solvent at room temperature, etching may be performed in vapors of the solvent. In case of total insolubility, the surface for microscopic study is obtained by breaking an embrittled sample treated for an extended time with liquid nitrogen. Orig. art. has: 3 figures.

SUB CODE: 11,07/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 004/ OTH REF: 002

PC
Card 2/2



16

Continuous process for the cooling and saccharification of wort under reduced pressure. *V. KAPRUL, N. DRYUK, Ivanova and V. Lebedev. Spets. Vychislennaya Form. 15, No. 4, 8-10(1988); Khim. & Industrii 40, 1977. The continuous cooling process consists in passing uninter-*

7 *ruptedly the hot wort through a space which is maintained at a lower pressure, corresponding to the final temp. to- quired. Saccharification is effected simultaneously and to the same space. A Papineau Centrifuge*

ASIA-51A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

16

CP

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

Obtaining fruit musts by diffusion. V. Kremen, R. Svetnik and N. Osminkov. *Spirto-odochaya* 1964, 15, No. 8, 23-30 (1938); *Chimie & industrie* 41, 768. Diffusion can be carried out at 60-70° without loosing the quality of the must. The raw material must be carefully subdivided. The advantage of diffusion over maceration are: higher concn. of the extractable matter in the must, smaller loss of extractable matter, shorter time, etc. A. Paphreau-Couture

ASTM, S.A. METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

16

Continuous saccharification of wort in the brew kettle
 V. Fichtel and V. Lebedev. *Soviet Food Industry* 42, 703, 1959, No. 10, 10-14 (1959); *Chemie & Industrie* 42, 703, 1959, No. 10, 10-14 (1959). Continuous saccharification in the brew kettle by interrupted introduction of cooked wort and malt suspension, with continuous removal of the saccharified wort, gives good results. There may, however, result an increased contamination of the wort, which may be avoided by heating the wort before saccharification for 15-20 min at 60°C.

A. Patman-Couture

ASTM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

16

Ca

Effect of buckwheat on fermentation and alcohol yield.
V. Frenkel and V. Lebedev. *Sparto. Tekhnika Pivm.* 13.
No. 11, 1949 (1950); *Chemie & Industrie* 42, 152. - Small
addition of buckwheat to a grain wort (2-10% of the wt. of
grain) clearly increase the yield of alc. (on the basis of total
sugar) through better fermentation of the sugars. On
the other hand, buckwheat flour can be used as a supple-
mentary nutrient material for the yeast in place of green
malt.

ASS. SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

117 AND 120 DEPT. PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX 16

ca

Plan for an improved distillery layout V. Kreml.
Spirto-Vodochwops Prom. 10, No. 6, 6-10(1000). - A lay-
 out for large-scale distillery operation is described and il-
 lustrated. It includes improvements in mash prepn.,
 making equipment, yeast production and distn. equip-
 ment. Julian F. Smith

ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

117 AND 120 DEPT. PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

1ST AND 2ND COLUMNS		PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX	
CA		Using buckwheat flour as a malt substitute in culturing yeast. V. Friml, B. Stalkina and V. Lebedev. <i>Spirto-Prodchnaya Prom.</i> 17, No. 6, 6-8(1940).—Buckwheat flour can be used instead of green malt as a supplementary nutrient for yeast, in the proportion of about 60 g. flour per l. of wort. This causes a slight drop in fermentation activity, but not enough to affect the process adversely. Julian P. Smith	
A.S.B.-S.L.A. METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION			
SECOND COLUMN			
THIRD COLUMN			

157 AND 158 CROSS

Automatic addition of malt in the direct process of saccharification and cooling. - V. Premet. - *Eptis-Valoch-mayn Press*, 17, No. 6, 12-14 (1940). - Illustrated description of a device for controlled level of malt to mash. Julian P. Smith

16

157 AND 158 CROSS

159 AND 160 CROSS

161 AND 162 CROSS

163 AND 164 CROSS

165 AND 166 CROSS

167 AND 168 CROSS

169 AND 170 CROSS

171 AND 172 CROSS

173 AND 174 CROSS

175 AND 176 CROSS

177 AND 178 CROSS

179 AND 180 CROSS

181 AND 182 CROSS

183 AND 184 CROSS

185 AND 186 CROSS

187 AND 188 CROSS

189 AND 190 CROSS

191 AND 192 CROSS

193 AND 194 CROSS

195 AND 196 CROSS

197 AND 198 CROSS

199 AND 200 CROSS

201 AND 202 CROSS

203 AND 204 CROSS

205 AND 206 CROSS

207 AND 208 CROSS

209 AND 210 CROSS

211 AND 212 CROSS

213 AND 214 CROSS

215 AND 216 CROSS

217 AND 218 CROSS

219 AND 220 CROSS

221 AND 222 CROSS

223 AND 224 CROSS

225 AND 226 CROSS

227 AND 228 CROSS

229 AND 230 CROSS

231 AND 232 CROSS

233 AND 234 CROSS

235 AND 236 CROSS

237 AND 238 CROSS

239 AND 240 CROSS

241 AND 242 CROSS

243 AND 244 CROSS

245 AND 246 CROSS

247 AND 248 CROSS

249 AND 250 CROSS

251 AND 252 CROSS

253 AND 254 CROSS

255 AND 256 CROSS

257 AND 258 CROSS

259 AND 260 CROSS

261 AND 262 CROSS

263 AND 264 CROSS

265 AND 266 CROSS

267 AND 268 CROSS

269 AND 270 CROSS

271 AND 272 CROSS

273 AND 274 CROSS

275 AND 276 CROSS

277 AND 278 CROSS

279 AND 280 CROSS

281 AND 282 CROSS

283 AND 284 CROSS

285 AND 286 CROSS

287 AND 288 CROSS

289 AND 290 CROSS

291 AND 292 CROSS

293 AND 294 CROSS

295 AND 296 CROSS

297 AND 298 CROSS

299 AND 300 CROSS

301 AND 302 CROSS

303 AND 304 CROSS

305 AND 306 CROSS

307 AND 308 CROSS

309 AND 310 CROSS

311 AND 312 CROSS

313 AND 314 CROSS

315 AND 316 CROSS

317 AND 318 CROSS

319 AND 320 CROSS

321 AND 322 CROSS

323 AND 324 CROSS

325 AND 326 CROSS

327 AND 328 CROSS

329 AND 330 CROSS

331 AND 332 CROSS

333 AND 334 CROSS

335 AND 336 CROSS

337 AND 338 CROSS

339 AND 340 CROSS

341 AND 342 CROSS

343 AND 344 CROSS

345 AND 346 CROSS

347 AND 348 CROSS

349 AND 350 CROSS

351 AND 352 CROSS

353 AND 354 CROSS

355 AND 356 CROSS

357 AND 358 CROSS

359 AND 360 CROSS

361 AND 362 CROSS

363 AND 364 CROSS

365 AND 366 CROSS

367 AND 368 CROSS

369 AND 370 CROSS

371 AND 372 CROSS

373 AND 374 CROSS

375 AND 376 CROSS

377 AND 378 CROSS

379 AND 380 CROSS

381 AND 382 CROSS

383 AND 384 CROSS

385 AND 386 CROSS

387 AND 388 CROSS

389 AND 390 CROSS

391 AND 392 CROSS

393 AND 394 CROSS

395 AND 396 CROSS

397 AND 398 CROSS

399 AND 400 CROSS

401 AND 402 CROSS

403 AND 404 CROSS

405 AND 406 CROSS

407 AND 408 CROSS

409 AND 410 CROSS

411 AND 412 CROSS

413 AND 414 CROSS

415 AND 416 CROSS

417 AND 418 CROSS

419 AND 420 CROSS

421 AND 422 CROSS

423 AND 424 CROSS

425 AND 426 CROSS

427 AND 428 CROSS

429 AND 430 CROSS

431 AND 432 CROSS

433 AND 434 CROSS

435 AND 436 CROSS

437 AND 438 CROSS

439 AND 440 CROSS

441 AND 442 CROSS

443 AND 444 CROSS

445 AND 446 CROSS

447 AND 448 CROSS

449 AND 450 CROSS

451 AND 452 CROSS

453 AND 454 CROSS

455 AND 456 CROSS

457 AND 458 CROSS

459 AND 460 CROSS

461 AND 462 CROSS

463 AND 464 CROSS

465 AND 466 CROSS

467 AND 468 CROSS

469 AND 470 CROSS

471 AND 472 CROSS

473 AND 474 CROSS

475 AND 476 CROSS

477 AND 478 CROSS

479 AND 480 CROSS

481 AND 482 CROSS

483 AND 484 CROSS

485 AND 486 CROSS

487 AND 488 CROSS

489 AND 490 CROSS

491 AND 492 CROSS

493 AND 494 CROSS

495 AND 496 CROSS

497 AND 498 CROSS

499 AND 500 CROSS

501 AND 502 CROSS

503 AND 504 CROSS

505 AND 506 CROSS

507 AND 508 CROSS

509 AND 510 CROSS

511 AND 512 CROSS

513 AND 514 CROSS

515 AND 516 CROSS

517 AND 518 CROSS

519 AND 520 CROSS

521 AND 522 CROSS

523 AND 524 CROSS

525 AND 526 CROSS

527 AND 528 CROSS

529 AND 530 CROSS

531 AND 532 CROSS

533 AND 534 CROSS

535 AND 536 CROSS

537 AND 538 CROSS

539 AND 540 CROSS

541 AND 542 CROSS

543 AND 544 CROSS

545 AND 546 CROSS

547 AND 548 CROSS

549 AND 550 CROSS

551 AND 552 CROSS

553 AND 554 CROSS

555 AND 556 CROSS

557 AND 558 CROSS

559 AND 560 CROSS

561 AND 562 CROSS

563 AND 564 CROSS

565 AND 566 CROSS

567 AND 568 CROSS

569 AND 570 CROSS

571 AND 572 CROSS

573 AND 574 CROSS

575 AND 576 CROSS

577 AND 578 CROSS

579 AND 580 CROSS

581 AND 582 CROSS

583 AND 584 CROSS

585 AND 586 CROSS

587 AND 588 CROSS

589 AND 590 CROSS

591 AND 592 CROSS

593 AND 594 CROSS

595 AND 596 CROSS

597 AND 598 CROSS

599 AND 600 CROSS

601 AND 602 CROSS

603 AND 604 CROSS

605 AND 606 CROSS

607 AND 608 CROSS

609 AND 610 CROSS

611 AND 612 CROSS

613 AND 614 CROSS

615 AND 616 CROSS

617 AND 618 CROSS

619 AND 620 CROSS

621 AND 622 CROSS

623 AND 624 CROSS

625 AND 626 CROSS

627 AND 628 CROSS

629 AND 630 CROSS

631 AND 632 CROSS

633 AND 634 CROSS

635 AND 636 CROSS

637 AND 638 CROSS

639 AND 640 CROSS

641 AND 642 CROSS

643 AND 644 CROSS

645 AND 646 CROSS

647 AND 648 CROSS

649 AND 650 CROSS

651 AND 652 CROSS

653 AND 654 CROSS

655 AND 656 CROSS

657 AND 658 CROSS

659 AND 660 CROSS

661 AND 662 CROSS

663 AND 664 CROSS

665 AND 666 CROSS

667 AND 668 CROSS

669 AND 670 CROSS

671 AND 672 CROSS

673 AND 674 CROSS

675 AND 676 CROSS

677 AND 678 CROSS

679 AND 680 CROSS

681 AND 682 CROSS

683 AND 684 CROSS

685 AND 686 CROSS

687 AND 688 CROSS

689 AND 690 CROSS

691 AND 692 CROSS

693 AND 694 CROSS

695 AND 696 CROSS

697 AND 698 CROSS

699 AND 700 CROSS

701 AND 702 CROSS

703 AND 704 CROSS

705 AND 706 CROSS

707 AND 708 CROSS

709 AND 710 CROSS

711 AND 712 CROSS

713 AND 714 CROSS

715 AND 716 CROSS

717 AND 718 CROSS

719 AND 720 CROSS

721 AND 722 CROSS

723 AND 724 CROSS

725 AND 726 CROSS

72

1ST AND 2ND ORDER		PROCESSING AND PROPERTIES INDEX	
C A		16	
<p>Alcohol from the products of the starch and sirup industries. V. B. Frenkel, R. Yu. Svetnik, and A. N. Makhin. <i>Pishchebaya Prom.</i> 1944, No. 12, 31-34. The pressed residue after extrn. of starch from potatoes contains 20-25% of dry matter and 12-15% of starch. Fermentation of these residues gives yields of 50-62% of alc. (based on the starch present). S. Gottlieb</p>			
ASM-ELA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION			
FROM STORAGE		FROM STORAGE	
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100		1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100	

CA		PROCESSING AND PROPERTIES INDEX	
Cooking potatoes for alcohol distillation. V. D. Fre- mel. U.S.P. 66,480, May 31, 1940. To decrease the quantity of steam required, diced potatoes are mixed at 65-80° with part of the malt, the mixt. is heated to 80- 100° and kept at this temp. for 30-60 min. to convert it into a starch paste, and the paste is saccharified as usual with the remaining part of the malt. The process may be intermittent or continuous. M. Horsch		16	
ASB-3LA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION			
SYNOPSIS		ABSTRACT	
SYNOPSIS		ABSTRACT	

16

CA

Alcohol. ~~V. V. Vyatkin~~, V. V. Vyatkin, Kh. Z. Stan'-kov, and A. P. Smirnova. U.S.S.R. 67,012, Sept. 30, 1946. A starchy material is pasteurized at 60-70°, then treated with the enzyme of *Aspergillus niger* or similar fungus. It is preferable to add part of the enzyme before heating and the rest after heating and cooling to 30°. M. Horsch

ASH-54 REVALUATIONAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

16

CA

Pulping starchy materials in the production of alcohol.
V. D. Kramel. U.S.S.R. 67,271, Oct. 31, 1940. The
raw material, such as grain or potatoes, is heated at not
over 100° for 60-90 min. in order to swell it and convert
the starch to a paste, then ground and heated at 120-50°
for 10-18 min. M. Haseh

ASTM 11.4 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS		PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX		1ST AND 2ND ORDERS	
<p><i>ca</i></p> <p>Oil from vegetable oil-bearing raw material. A. L. Malchenko, V. B. Premel, V. V. Vyatkin, and I. S. Lagotkin. U.S.S.R. 60,413, May 31, 1917. To obtain oil from oil-bearing vegetable matter which is subjected to fermentation, e.g., in the production of ale., the oil is sepl. from the slops or vinasse. M. Huseh</p>					
<p>ASR-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION</p>					
REGION DIVISION		SECTION ONE		REGION DIVISION	
SECTION ONE		SECTION ONE		SECTION ONE	

USSR/Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Application -- Fermentation industry, I-27

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 2, 1957, 6478

Author: Fremel', V. B.

Institution: None

Title: To Attain Full Utilization of Vinassee

Original

Publication: Spirt. prom-st', 1955, No 3, 4-5

Abstract: For a complete utilization of vinasse at alcohol plants the putting into effect of the following measures is required: provision of cattle fattening installations and the feeding of vinasse to collective farm herd; taking steps to ensure preservation (silaging) of vinasse during the period of spring and summer alcohol production, and revising the design of distillation equipment so as to increase the dry residue content of vinasse.

Card 1/1

FREMEL, V.B.

Continuous cooking of raw materials...
V. B. Fremel, *Trudy*, 1955, No. 5, p. 100. (Russian)
Ind. Sugar Technol. 1955, No. 5, p. 100. (Russian)
Descriptions of 3 continuous cooking systems...
The first system is described in detail...

cooking temps. Breakdown of the structure of the...
should be done by means of... Rat...
cooking temperatures the loss of heat...
the loss of sugar for fermentation. M...
optimum temps. for cooking is not...

[illegible]

...the ...

to 0.667 \pm 1.0% (1 σ), 0.667 \pm 1.0% (1 σ), 0.667 \pm 1.0% (1 σ) and 0.667 \pm 1.0% (1 σ) for the four sets of α and β values. The χ^2 values for the four sets of α and β values are 1.53, 1.53, 1.53 and 1.53, respectively. The χ^2 values for the four sets of α and β values are 1.53, 1.53, 1.53 and 1.53, respectively. The χ^2 values for the four sets of α and β values are 1.53, 1.53, 1.53 and 1.53, respectively. The χ^2 values for the four sets of α and β values are 1.53, 1.53, 1.53 and 1.53, respectively.

C. S. R.

^b The yields of slops in alcohol plants are high here.

potatoes from 21 to 24 bushels per acre, depending on the
 location of the various plants of the 1 bushel per acre series
 calculated. The fall-spring figures are as follows:

Series	Fall	Spring	Material	Per cent of 100 lb. per ton of starch	Chops (lb. per acre)	Starch (lb. per acre)	Percentage of starch in chops
1	141	244	118	20.8	25	161	64.2
2	141	244	118	20.8	25	161	64.2
3	141	244	118	20.8	25	161	64.2
4	141	244	118	20.8	25	161	64.2
5	141	244	118	20.8	25	161	64.2
6	141	244	118	20.8	25	161	64.2
7	141	244	118	20.8	25	161	64.2
8	141	244	118	20.8	25	161	64.2
9	141	244	118	20.8	25	161	64.2
10	141	244	118	20.8	25	161	64.2
11	141	244	118	20.8	25	161	64.2
12	141	244	118	20.8	25	161	64.2
13	141	244	118	20.8	25	161	64.2
14	141	244	118	20.8	25	161	64.2
15	141	244	118	20.8	25	161	64.2
16	141	244	118	20.8	25	161	64.2
17	141	244	118	20.8	25	161	64.2
18	141	244	118	20.8	25	161	64.2
19	141	244	118	20.8	25	161	64.2
20	141	244	118	20.8	25	161	64.2
21	141	244	118	20.8	25	161	64.2
22	141	244	118	20.8	25	161	64.2
23	141	244	118	20.8	25	161	64.2
24	141	244	118	20.8	25	161	64.2
25	141	244	118	20.8	25	161	64.2
26	141	244	118	20.8	25	161	64.2
27	141	244	118	20.8	25	161	64.2
28	141	244	118	20.8	25	161	64.2
29	141	244	118	20.8	25	161	64.2
30	141	244	118	20.8	25	161	64.2
31	141	244	118	20.8	25	161	64.2
32	141	244	118	20.8	25	161	64.2
33	141	244	118	20.8	25	161	64.2
34	141	244	118	20.8	25	161	64.2
35	141	244	118	20.8	25	161	64.2
36	141	244	118	20.8	25	161	64.2
37	141	244	118	20.8	25	161	64.2
38	141	244	118	20.8	25	161	64.2
39	141	244	118	20.8	25	161	64.2
40	141	244	118	20.8	25	161	64.2
41	141	244	118	20.8	25	161	64.2
42	141	244	118	20.8	25	161	64.2
43	141	244	118	20.8	25	161	64.2
44	141	244	118	20.8	25	161	64.2
45	141	244	118	20.8	25	161	64.2
46	141	244	118	20.8	25	161	64.2
47	141	244	118	20.8	25	161	64.2
48	141	244	118	20.8	25	161	64.2
49	141	244	118	20.8	25	161	64.2
50	141	244	118	20.8	25	1	

הנהגתו היתה נכונה

USSR/General Problems. Methodology. History. Scientific A
Institutions and Conferences. Instruction.
Questions Concerning Bibliography and Scien-
tific Documentation

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 3, 1958, 5830
Author : V. B. Fremel' and V. L. Yarovenko
Inst : All-Union Scientific Research Institute of
Alcohol and Liqueur-Vodka Industry
Title : Work of All-Union Scientific Research Insti-
tute of Alcohol and Liqueur-Vodka Industry
Orig Pub : Spirt. prom-st', 1957,²³ No 7, 18-24
Abstract : To the 40th anniversary of the Great October
Socialist Revolution.

Card 1/1

FREMEL', V.B.; SAVVINA, A.P.; MEUKH, N.S.; MARFINA, A.M.

Investigating the methods for separation of the solid fraction of
acetone-butyl waste. Trudy TSNIISP no.6:98-105 '58. (MIRA 14:12)
(Distilling industrial--by-products)

FREMEL', V.B.; SAVVINA, A.P.; MEUKH, N.S.; MARFINA, A.M.

Using acetone-butyl waste instead of water in cooking. Trudy
TSNIISP no.6:106-111 '58. (MIRA 14:12)
(Acetone) (Butyl alcohol) (Fermentation)

FREDEL', V.B.; SVETNIK, R.Yu.; ALEKSANDROVA, M.M.

Determining the true fermented reducing substances in ripe beer.
Trudy TSMIISP no.7:37-47 '59. (MIRA 13:9)
(Fermentation)

FREML', V.B., SAVVINA, A.P.; MEUKH, N.S.; MARFINA, A.M.

Use of acetone - butyl alcohol distilling washes in the manufacture of alcohol. Trudy TSWIISP no.7:69-75 '59. (MIRA 13:9)
(Alcohol)

FREDEL', V.B.; SAVVINA, A.P.; MEUKH, N.S.; MARFINA, A.M.

Use of acetone - butyl alcohol distilling washes for the cultivation of baker's yeasts. Trudy TSNIISP no.7:76-84 '59.

(MIRA 13:9)

(Yeast) (Alcohol)

FRENCI, V.B.

Basic problems of continuous cooking. Spirt.prom. 25 no.1:19-
23 '59. (MIRA 12:2)
(Distilling industries) (Alcohol)

FREIGEL', V.B.; VASIL'YEV, G.M.; MAKUKHINA, A.M.; MIRONOV, V.A.

Production of feed biomyoin and vitamin B₁₂ in alcohol
plants. Spirt.prom. 26 no.4:8-10 '60.

(MIRA 13:8)

(Biomyoin) (Cyanocobalamin)

FREMER', V.B.; LOSYAKOVA, L.S.; SHISHKOVA, E.A.

Enrichment of spent grain wash with ammonium lactate. Spirt.prom.
26 no.8:25-28 '60. (MIRA 13:11)
(Distilling industries--By-products)

FREMEL', V.B.; VASIL'YEV, G.M.; MAKUKHINA, A.M.; MIRONOV, V.A.; SHISHKOVA,
E.A.

Utilization of distilling washes from alcohol and acetone-butyl
alcohol plants in the production of feed antibiotics. Spirt.-
prom. 28 no.2:26-27 '62. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut spirtovoy
promyshlennosti.

(Distilling industries--By-products) (Antibiotics)

FREMEL', V. B.; LOSYAKOVA, L. S.; USTINNIKOVA, Yu. N.

Use of flour and distilling wash concentrate for the production
of feed terramycin. Spirt. prom. 28 no.8:25-26 '62.
(MIRA 16:1)

1. Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut spirtovoy
promyshlennosti.

(Oxytetracycline)

FREDEL', Valerian Borisovich; ASHKINUZI, Z.K., retsenzent;
KOVALEVSKAYA, A.I., red.; ZARSHCHIKOVA, L.N., tekhn. red.

[Production of feed biomyces in distilleries] Proizvodstvo
kormovogo biomitsina na spirtovykh zavodakh. Moskva, Pi-
shchepromizdat, 1963. 247 p. (MIRA 16:7)
(Distilling industries--By-products)
(Chlortetracycline) (Feeds)

FREML', V.B.

Technological characteristics of the production of feed terramycin.
Spir. prom. 29 no. 5:9-11 '63. (MIRA 17:2)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut fermentnoy i spirtovoy
promyshlennosti.

FREMEL', V.B.; SHISHKOVA, E.A.; KISELEVA, S.A.

Ways to increase the yield of antibiotics. Ferm. i spirt. prom.
30 no.1:27-29 '64. (MIRA 17:11)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut fermentnoy i
spirtovoy promyshlennosti.

MANUKHINA, A.M.; KURBANOVA, N.M.; FREEMAN, V.H., Prof. relativistic theory

effect of repeated addition of the culture medium on the activity of chlortetracycline and the morphology of USB-2201 *A. aureofaciens*.
Farm. 1 splint. prom. 31 no.4:17-20 '65. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut fermentov i
spirtovoy promyshlennosti.

FREMIN, V. L.										PROCESSING AND PROPERTIES INDEX																																																																																																																																																																																																																	
<p>2432. REPLACEMENT OF ZHURINSK COAL BY OTHER TYPES OF COAL. Fremin, V. L. (Stal, 1948, (3), 271-273). Some coals which could replace Zhurinsk coal in the gas- generating plant in Ural metallurgical works are considered from the point of view of their technical properties.</p> <p>I.S.I.</p>																																																																																																																																																																																																																											
ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION										COMMON ELEMENTS																																																																																																																																																																																																																	
<table border="1"> <tr> <th>GROUP</th> <th>1</th> <th>2</th> <th>3</th> <th>4</th> <th>5</th> <th>6</th> <th>7</th> <th>8</th> <th>9</th> </tr> <tr> <td>1</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>3</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>4</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>5</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>6</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>7</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>8</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>9</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </table>										GROUP	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	1										2										3										4										5										6										7										8										9										<table border="1"> <tr> <th>GROUP</th> <th>1</th> <th>2</th> <th>3</th> <th>4</th> <th>5</th> <th>6</th> <th>7</th> <th>8</th> <th>9</th> </tr> <tr> <td>1</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>3</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>4</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>5</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>6</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>7</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>8</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>9</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </table>										GROUP	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	1										2										3										4										5										6										7										8										9									
GROUP	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9																																																																																																																																																																																																																		
1																																																																																																																																																																																																																											
2																																																																																																																																																																																																																											
3																																																																																																																																																																																																																											
4																																																																																																																																																																																																																											
5																																																																																																																																																																																																																											
6																																																																																																																																																																																																																											
7																																																																																																																																																																																																																											
8																																																																																																																																																																																																																											
9																																																																																																																																																																																																																											
GROUP	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9																																																																																																																																																																																																																		
1																																																																																																																																																																																																																											
2																																																																																																																																																																																																																											
3																																																																																																																																																																																																																											
4																																																																																																																																																																																																																											
5																																																																																																																																																																																																																											
6																																																																																																																																																																																																																											
7																																																																																																																																																																																																																											
8																																																																																																																																																																																																																											
9																																																																																																																																																																																																																											

FREMIN, I.I.

Groups involving finite classes of conjugated subgroups with a given property. Dokl. AN SSSR 137 no.3:772-773 Ap '61.

(MIRA 14:3)

1. Predstavleno akademikom A. I. Mal'tsevim.
(Groups, Theory of)

FREMKE, A. V.

Institute of Automatism and Telemechanics, Academy of Sciences, USSR. (-1945-)

"The Question of Calculating Damping Times of Telemetering Systems." No. 12, 1945.
Iz. Ak. Nauk. SSSR Otdel. Tekh. Nauk.

FREMKE, A. V. Dr. Tech. Sci.

Dissertation: "Methods for Technical Analysis and Calculation of Transient Processes in Telemetering Systems." Inst. of Automatics and Telemechanics, Acad. Sci. USSR, 29 Apr 47.

SO: Vechernyaya Moskva, Apr 1947 (Project #17836)

FRENKE, A. V.

"Ye. A. Svirskiy", Elektrichestvo, No 1, 1950

FREMKE, A. V.

Elektricheskie izmereniia; obshchii kurs. Dop. v kachestve uchebn. posobia dlia energ. i elektrotekhn. vysshikh uchebn. zavedenii. Leningrad, Gosenergoizdat, 1950. 472 p. illus.

At head of title: L.I. Baida (i dr.)

Bibliography: p. 468.

Electric measurements; a general course.

DLC: TK275.F74

SO: Manufacturing and Mechanical Engineering in the Soviet Union, Library of Congress, 1953.

RINKEVICH, A.A., professor, doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk, zasluzhenny
deyatel' nauki i tekhniki; IVANOV, V.I., professor, doktor
tekhnicheskikh nauk; ~~FREMKO, A.V.~~ doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk;
RAZUMOVSKIY, N.N., doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk; DMITRIYEV, A.N.,
dotsent, kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; NORNEVSKIY, B.I., dotsent,
kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; BASHARIN, A.V., dotsent, kandidat
tekhnicheskikh nauk; MANOYLOV, V.Ye., dotsent, kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk;
RYZHOV, P.I., dotsent, kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk;
KEPPERMAN, A.G., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; BARYSHNIKOV, V.D.,
kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk

On the article "Development of automatic control and telematics
in the fifth five-year plan". Avtom. i telem. 15 no.1:78-79 Ja-F
'54. (MIRA 10:3)

1. Leningradskiy elektrotekhnicheskii institut im. V.I.Ul'yanova-
Lenina.

(Automatic control)

(Remote control)

FREME Andrei Vladimirovich

BAYDA, Leonid Il'ich; BOBROTVORSKIY, Nikolay Stepanovich; ORSHANSKIY, Dmitriy I'vovich; POHELINSKAYA, Sof'ya Nikodimovna; RAZUMOVSKIY, Nikolay Nikolayevich; SVIRSKIY, Yevgeniy Antonovich, [deceased]; FREME, Andrey Vladimirovich, professor, doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk; KAZARNOVSKIY, D.M., redaktor; ZABRODINA, A.A., tekhnicheskii redaktor.

[Electric measurements; general course] Elektricheskie izmereniya; obshchii kurs. Izd. 2-e, perer. Moskva, Gos. energeticheskoe izd-vo, 1954. 496 p. (MIRA 7:12)

(Electric measurements)

PREMKE, A. V.

"Compensatory inductive-rectifier telemetering system", Avtomatika i
Telemekhanika, Vol 15, No. 3,4,5, 1954

Abs

W-31148, 7 Feb 55

ISMAILOV, Sh.Yu., (Leningrad); Fremke, A.V., (Leningrad).

The wattmeter with barrier-layer converters for telemetering
electric power. Avtom. i telem. 17 no.11:1038-1040 N '56.
(Wattmeter) (Telemetering) (MLRA 9:12)